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CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPP. WOODCOCK & BALDWIN'S Hardware store. Special attention given to Collections, Foreclosure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate and Road matters.

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WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of the State. Special attention given to matters in Probate. Collections will receive prompt and careful attention. Office in the Court House.

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OFFICE IN FISHER'S BRICK—OVER Max. Friendly's New Store. All the latest improvements. Everything new and complete. All work warranted. Please give me a call.

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STOVES AND TINWARE. All kinds. All work warranted and at reduced rates.

W. G. CRAWFORD, DEALER IN -CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, etc. Also, Musical Instruments &c.

GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO., CORVALLIS, OREGON. DEALERS IN -

Drugs, Paints, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, OILS, GLASS AND PUTTY, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL USE. And also the very best assortment of Lamps and Wall Paper

ever brought to this place. AGENTS FOR THE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

The Corvallis Gazette.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879.

NO. 37.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Table with columns for length (1 inch to 1/2 inch) and rates for different durations (1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year).

Notices in Local Column, 20 cents per line, each insertion. Transient advertisements, per square of 12 lines, Nonpareil measure, \$2 for first, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion.

CORVALLIS Livery, Feed AND... SALE STABLE.



Main St., Corvallis, Oregon.

SOL. KING, - Prop'r.

OWNING BOTH BARN I AM PREPARED to offer superior accommodations in the Livery line. Always ready for a drive.

GOOD TEAMS At Low Rates.

My stables are first-class in every respect, and competent and obliging hostlers always ready to serve the public.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR BIRL. Particular attention Paid to Boarding horses.

ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS

Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1879.

Woodcock & Baldwin

(Successors to J. R. Bayley & Co.) KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE old stand a large and complete stock of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware, IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

Manufactured and Home Made Tin and Copper Ware, Pumps, Pipe, Etc.

A good Tinner constantly on hand, and all Job Work neatly and quickly done. Also agents for Knapp, Burrell & Co., for the sale of the best and latest improved

FARM MACHINERY, of all kinds, together with a full assortment of Agricultural Implements, Sole Agents for the celebrated

ST. LOUIS CHARTER OAK STOVES the BEST IN THE WORLD. Also the Norman Range, and many other patterns, in all sizes and styles.

Particular attention paid to Farmers' wants, and the supplying extras for Farm Machinery, and all information as to such articles, furnished cheerfully, on application.

No pains will be spared to furnish our customers with the best goods in market, in our line, and at the lowest prices. Our motto shall be, prompt and fair dealing with all. Call and examine our stock, before going elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WOODCOCK & BALDWIN, Corvallis, May 12, 1879.

LANDS! FARMS! HOMES! I HAVE FARMS, (Improved and unimproved), STORES and MILL PROPERTY, very desirable.

FOR SALE. These lands are cheap. Also claims in unsurveyed tracts for sale.

Soldiers of the late rebellion who have, under the Soldiers' Homestead Act, located and made final proof on less than 160 acres, can dispose of the balance to me.

Write (with stamps to prepay postage). R. A. BENSELL, Newport, Benton county, Ore.

ALLEN & WOODWARD, Druggists and Apothecaries, P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Have a complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, ETC., ETC. School Books, stationery, &c.

We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FINEST and PUREST Drugs and Medicines the market affords.

Prescriptions accurately prepared at half the usual rates. 25 April 1879.

FRESH GOODS -AT THE- BAZAR of FASHIONS

Mrs. E. A. KNIGHT, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Has just received from San Francisco, the largest and Best Stock of Millinery Goods, Dress Trimmings, Etc.

Ever brought to Corvallis, which will sell at prices that defy competition.

Agency for Mrs. Hancock's reliable Patterns. 25 April 1879.

Corvallis Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M. Holds stated Communications on Wednesday or preceding each full moon. Brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend. By order W. M.

Barium Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story. Members of the order in good standing invited to attend. By order of N. G.

ROBERT N. BAKER, Fashionable Tailor.

FORMERLY OF ALBANY, WHERE HE has given his patrons perfect satisfaction, has determined to locate in Corvallis, where he hopes to be favored with a share of the public patronage. All work warranted, when made under his supervision. Repairing and cleaning promptly attended to.

Corvallis, Nov. 28, 1878.

JOHN S. BAKER, PRO. CORVALLIS, OREGON.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ABOVE MARKET and fixtures, and permanently located in Corvallis, I will keep constantly on hand the choicest cuts of

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON AND VEAL. Special attention to making extra Bologna Sausage.

Being a practical butcher, with large experience in business, I flatter myself that I can give satisfaction to customers. Please call and give me a trial. JOHN S. BAKER, Dec. 6th, 1878.

Grain Storage! A Word to Farmers.

HAVING PURCHASED THE COMMERCIAL warehouse of Messrs. King and Bell, and thoroughly overhauled the same, I am now ready to receive grain for storage at the reduced

Rate of 4 cts. per Bushel.

I am also prepared to keep Extra, White Wheat, separate from other lots, thereby enabling me to SELL AT A PREMIUM. Also prepared to pay the

Highest Market Price. for wheat, and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. T. J. BLAIR, Corvallis, Aug. 1, 1878.

H. E. HARRIS, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

One door South of Graham & Hamilton's, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, -AND- Dry Goods.

Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878.

DRAKE & GRANT, MERCHANT TAILORS, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of Cloth, viz: West of England Broad Cloth, French, American, cotton Tweeds, and merinoes.

Which will make up to order in the most approved and fashionable styles. No pains will be spared in producing good fitting garments.

Parties wishing to purchase cloths and have them cut out, will be well to call and examine our stock. DRAKE & GRANT, Corvallis, April 17, 1879.

Boarding and Lodging. Philomath, Benton Co. Oregon.

GEORGE KISOR, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAVELING public, that he is now prepared and in readiness to receive boarders, as may choose to give him a call, either by the

SING EMBROIDERY, OR WEEK. Is also prepared to furnish his board. Liberal share of public patronage solicited. Give me a call. GEORGE KISOR, Philomath, April 28, 1879.

ALBERT PYGALL | WILLIAM IRWIN, PYGALL & IRWIN,

City Trucks & Drays, in the city or country, at reasonable rates. Patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. ALBERT PYGALL, WILLIAM IRWIN, Corvallis, Dec. 20, 1878.

J. C. MORELAND, (CITY ATTORNEY), ATTORNEY AT LAW, PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—Monaster's Brick, First street, between Morrison and Yamhill. 14383ft

THE STAR BAKERY, Main Street, Corvallis.

HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR.

Family Supply Store! Groceries, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Candles, Toys, Etc., Always on Hand. Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877.

Firing on Horseback.

The last Friday of the Wimbledon meeting is always one of the most popular days for visitors, as it is fullest of practical lessons for the volunteers, apart from the mere mastery of accurate shooting. The Loyd, Lindsay and the Mappin prizes were instituted with the object of testing what cavalry and infantry volunteers could do under conditions similar in many respects to those that would have to be encountered on active service. In the one, Yeoman mounted riflemen, or volunteer light horse, have to ride a distance of three-quarters of a mile, taking two flights of hurdles in the course, dismounting at the first, and then riding the second round, and the whole has to be done in ten minutes. In the other similar work has to be performed, only the distance to be covered is only a quarter of a mile, and the time allowed is five minutes.

At the Loyd Lindsay contest yesterday afternoon a considerable number of spectators, on horseback, in carriages or drags and on foot, had gathered, and they evidently watched the proceedings with much the same kind of interest as the spectators taken by the horse race, the local steeple-chases. For this competition thirteen sections had entered, and rarely indeed has the contest for the prize been closer or so distinguished by higher proficiency on the part of the contestants. It commenced at 10 o'clock, and for two hours and a half the spectators were delighted by a display of good riding, soldierly bearing and skillful marksmanship under difficult circumstances. The Ayrshire section was the first to start, and they did the course in eight seconds less than the prescribed time, but in their shooting there was evidence of hurry. The misses were frequent and the good hits very few. Then came the Dorset section, distinguished by the silver Hussar braiding on their jackets, and sitting their horses as hunting men from the Blackmore Vale should do. It was not the same section that had previously attained fame at Wimbledon, and there was a want of smartness about the movements of the men, which proclaimed slight acquaintance with the requirements of such a competition. Their time was 11 minutes and 22 seconds, and in the forty rounds fired by the four men, only one was a bull's eye, they only scored 15 points altogether. From this five points had to be deducted from each five minute occupied over the time laid down. As the Dorset section had exceeded the allowance by nearly a minute and a half, their number of marks stood at 10, exactly nothing. Then came the Leicestershire D-section, which like the Ayrshire, fired far too hastily. They made the best time of all, and came home in admirable order in 9 minutes, 12 seconds, but they had the marks between them. The Leicestershire G troop took more time, but scored only two points more, and of this number ten had to be deducted. Then came another section of the Ayrshire regiment, which not only moved very leisurely, but also shot badly. The Leicestershire A section made both good time and good shooting, and came back from the firing points in almost perfect order, showing that they could not only ride like regular soldiers, but also shoot like regular soldiers. A section made both good time and good shooting, and came back from the firing points in almost perfect order, showing that they could not only ride like regular soldiers, but also shoot like regular soldiers.

They only took 9 minutes and 40 seconds to do the course, and got on the very respectable number of 40 points before they left the targets. The Oxfordshire D troop looked very soldierly and moved well. After scoring a fair number of hits at the 500 yards range, they remounted very smartly, and getting back to the 600 yards firing point quickly and in good order, got on the target at the first shot. Firing at regular intervals with deliberation, but without delay, they scored hit after hit. Presently, however, the wind shifted, and well as the smoke straight up the range, obscuring the target and necessitating a hazardous delay. Directly the bugle sounded to cease fire, however, they mounted with alacrity and came back in good order, and although one of the horses hit the last flight of hurdles rather hard, their line was never broken until the post had been reached. The Warwickshire second section went down the course in dashing style, sitting their horses in true soldierly manner. Their shooting at the first range was rapid, and appeared somewhat wild. At 600 yards they were equally quick in getting to work, but scarcely more successful in sitting their aim. They tried that slower shooting would do, and got in several hits, but at the sacrifice of much time, which they endeavored to make up afterward, with the result that they came back a little raggedly, one or two of them using their hands and heels a little more vigorously than a cavalry martinet would be likely to approve of. The Warwickshire first section was admirably mounted, and the men kept their dressing well as they topped the hazy in good hunting style. They got through their twenty rounds at 500 yards quickly, and nearly every shot seemed to tell. At the next range, however, they wasted much time, and repeated little benefit from over-deliberation; but they were very quick in remounting, and though they came back at racing speed they kept their dressing well to the end. The delay at 600 yards, however, handicapped them fifteen points. The Worcestershire men when they got the command, 'Gallop march,' went away as if each were struggling for the lead, and they jumped the first flight of hurdles

Russian Prisoners.

In communicating the following particulars respecting the abominable treatment to which the Russian Nihilist prisoners are subject, I wish to impress upon your readers that, bent upon avoiding all exaggeration or coloring of facts, I have confined the narrative to such statements as I have been able to derive from unbiased and trustworthy persons—eye-witnesses themselves of the horrors revealed. Although my hand quivers with indignation as I pen this dispatch, not one charge against the Russian authorities shall be intensified by any emphasis of my own. The appalling evidence of Russian barbarity, of which I have obtained possession, is sufficiently eloquent in itself. It cries to Heaven for vengeance; but ere that comes let the rulers of civilized Europe meditate this chapter of human misery and woe, and let them think of Russia stay the course she is following. During the second fortnight of last month a person whose testimony is above suspicion visited a ship at anchor at Odessa, fitted out for the transportation of Nihilist convicts to the Island of Saghalien, and returned with a cargo of about 4,000 tons, freshly painted white. On going below deck, he found that on either side of a narrow passage iron-barred cages had been constructed which, he says, were exactly similar to those used for wild animals. These cages were of different sizes, and contained from four to twenty convicts each. The rule observed was that such among them as showed any disposition to be unruly were confined in the smaller cages so as to be more easily watched. The gentleman who visited the ship estimates the number of these wretched creatures at 750, most of whom had come by rail from the interior, heavily chained by small groups. They were kept their chains during the journey, and my informant says the sinister noise they produced was distinctly audible long ere he reached the ship. Unable to control his feelings, he observed to the officer in command that his closely-packed cargo, should be confined in a place where there was absolutely no ventilation, would never survive the passage of the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, to which the Russian officer cynically replied: 'Well, so much the better for all parties if they do not.' He accompanied this astounding remark by a significant glance, which his interlocutor took to imply, 'Don't you understand, that is precisely what we expect?' The same ship was voyaged at another place on her outward voyage, and on competent authority it was ascertained that not one-third of the unfortunate prisoners on board could possibly reach their destination alive. But my informant is not confined to this one instance. The ship *Nijnit Norvograd*, formerly known as the *Saxonia* of the Hamburg and New York line of steamers, had since purchased for the Russian volunteer fleet, arrived at Port Said under Russian colors and manned by Russian sailors, and she was on her way to the Suez Canal Company raised the question as to whether this ship, which was known to have sailed under the colors of her last journey from Marseilles to Odessa, and which belongs neither to Russian Government nor to the Russian transport service, but which was freighted for the volunteer fleet, should be considered as a ship of war. The discussion resulted in the *Nijnit Norvograd* being treated as a ship of war, under protest of the Russian Consul. Now, the question just raised caused a stoppage of three days, might be appropriately reported by the director of every jail in the Russian Empire.—*Vienna Dispatch to London Telegraph.*

Roger Bacon.

But the great light in science during all those ages, both for England and the rest of the world, was Roger Bacon, who, born in 1214, was in his cradle in Somersetshire, and his parents obtained from King John his signature to Magna Charta. He belonged to a rich family, sought knowledge from childhood, and avoided the strife of day. He studied at Oxford and Paris, and the death of his father may have placed his share of the paternal estate in his hands. He spared no cost for instructors and transcribers, books and experiments; mastered not only the sciences of his age, but also Hebrew and Greek, which not more than five men in England then understood, grammatically, although there were more who could loosely read and speak those tongues. He was a doctor in divinity, and a degree conferred in his own University of Oxford. Then he withdrew entirely from the civil strife that was arising, and joined the houses of the Franciscans in Oxford, having spent all his time in the world and £2000 of money in the search of knowledge. Roger Bacon's family committed itself to the King's side in the reign of Henry III's great-grandson, the Pope, who had been kindred into exile. Meanwhile the philosopher, as one of the Oxford Franciscans, had joined an order which prized itself in the checks put by it on the vanity of learning. But in spite of the self-denial, the Franciscans at Oxford and elsewhere, included many learned men, who by the daily habit of their minds, were impelled to give to scholars some practical direction. They were already beginning to supply the men who raised the character of teaching at the University of Oxford till it rivalled that of Paris. Friar Bacon was among the earliest of these teachers; so was Friar Bungay, who lives with him in popular tradition. Roger Bacon saw how the clergy were entangled in barren subtleties of a logic far parted from all natural laws out of which it sprang. He believed that the use of all his knowledge, if he could but make free use of it, would be to show how strength and peace were to be given to the Church. And then the Pope, who had been kindred into exile, and his philosophy, but to commit to parchment all that he had been pining to say would cost him £60 in materials, and he was a Franciscan, vowed to poverty, and the Pope had sent no money with the command to write. Bacon produced within a year and a half 1268-9, his *Opus Majus* ('Greater Work'), which now forms a large, closely-printed folio; his *Opus Minus* ('Lesser Work'), which was sent after the *Opus Majus* to Pope Clement to recapitulate his arguments and strengthen some of its parts.—*Henry Morley's Manual of English Literature.*

EFFERVESCING SODA.—Mix half a teaspoonful of powdered bicarbonate of soda thoroughly with two tablespoonfuls of syrup of any flavor to suit the taste. Then add six or eight times as much cold water; when you mix the bicarbonate with the syrup and a few drops of lemon juice, and drink at once. This is for immediate consumption. For bottling—Mix the syrup, flavor the water in the usual proportions, and fill into bottles; put in each bottle half a drachm each of crystallized bicarbonate of potash and crystallized tartaric acid, and cork immediately. The above quantity is for soda-water bottles; wine bottles will require double the quantity.

Star Showers.

Meteorite astronomy now takes rank as a distinctive branch of astronomical science. Not forty years have elapsed since it was ascertained that star showers are periodical. Even then and for many years after it was supposed there were but two, called the August and November showers. Now, not less than 100 have been detected, and constantly others are being added to the list. The accounts of the showers that occurred in ancient times came down to us clothed with extravagant language that, until the great star shower of November 13, 1833, astronomers were loath to believe them. Now they know not only the cause, but are able to predict their recurrence with almost as much exactness as eclipses, and the popular mind observes these displays with equanimity and delight instead of fear and alarm, or thinking the day of judgment has come. Science has disarmed not only them but eclipses and comets as well of their terrors.

All know what a shooting star looks like, but no living man can tell what it really is, for not one has ever been known to reach the earth. Those heavy, stony and still more weighty metallic masses, called meteorites, meteoric stones, etc., which occasionally fall to the earth from the celestial regions, are the only ones that recently fell in Iowa was a remarkable example, being to another class of objects entirely, the origin of which man knows nothing.

A shooting star is only visible while undergoing the process of combustion, which lasts from one to three seconds, seldom longer. Previous to this they exist in the dark, and probably are scattered not much if any larger than peas, too small to be seen in daylight and in the night, being in the earth's shadow, are eclipsed and consequently invisible. Only while being burnt they are visible to us, as they shine by their own light.

Each meteoroid moves in an orbit, revolving around the sun with as much regularity as the larger planets, in fact, each is in every respect like one of the planets, obeying strictly the laws of gravitation and planetary motion. All space is filled with them; they are as numerous as the sand. The number which are able to reach the earth, and they have their surfaces blackened, and converted to scoria by their terrible heat engendered by the friction with the atmosphere and by arrested motion.

Shooting stars move in all directions, velocities probably equal to the earth's, nearly 19 miles a second. One moving retrograde, the other from east to west, would plunge into the atmosphere at a relative velocity of 38 miles a second, and if allowance be made for accelerated motion, caused by the earth's attraction, the encounter would be more violent than that of the atmosphere, which acts as a cushion, the effect would be disastrous, for not less than 800,000 would rain upon every square mile of the earth's surface.

The source from which these meteoroids come is comets, especially from their tails. The tail of the great comet in 1811 was 150,000,000 in length, and 15,000,000 in diameter. It is not probable that the degree that the comet could gather its tail to itself again. It is left behind, forming a ring, which in time may become continuous, and the earth, which it does the same, and during the ages which are past this process has been going on till the inter-planetary spaces are filled with not only meteoroids, but something still more numerous.

It is about three thousand years that great comets will return again and repeat the process, forming part of another ring, or, adding to the first, depending on circumstances which are not to be considered here. Whenever the earth, in its usual journey, passes through any ring made by some comet, no man knows when we get a star shower. The number of which are visible in our time take place at the following dates, namely, on the mornings of August 11th and November 14th, and the evenings of November 24th and 27th. The last two are caused by the earth passing through the tail of meteoroids left behind by the fragments of Biada's comet, which divided in two parts in 1846. In this way meteoric rings are formed, of which the earth passes through, and is able to see, except those the earth passes through. By some such process was the August ring formed, which the earth passed diagonally through on the evening of the 10th and morning of the 14th of the present month.

The first August shower mentioned in history occurred on July 25th, A. D. 811, and has appeared with unvarying regularity down to our own time, except a slight break of 83 years between 841 and 924, and another and much greater one of 310 years between 933 and 1243, owing probably to breaks in the ring, which is more likely, to fail to record them. The period of the above comet is about 123 years, and it will therefore make its next appearance about the year 1935.

The eccentricity of the August ring is very great, its perihelion distance being equal to that of the earth, and its aphelion distance being far beyond the orbit of Neptune, making the circumference of the ring more than 11,000,000,000 miles, and as the earth is ten days in passing through it, its thickness must be at least 16,000,000 miles.—*Dr. Lewis Swift in Rochester Express.*

FLOWING BY ELECTRICITY.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Treca gave an account of some experiments in plowing by electricity which he witnessed at Sormaise, in the Marine. A Gramme machine, making 1200 revolutions per minute, and driven by a steam engine, was connected to a second Gramme machine, the distance of 44 yards, and caused the latter to revolve at the rate of 1140 revolutions to the minute, the electricity produced by the first machine being thus converted into work. The second machine was connected to a third at a distance of 219 yards, and these two worked cables attached to a double brabant plough. According to M. Treca, the experiment was very successful, the work accomplished representing the equivalent of three horse-power, while one-half of the motive power obtained from the steam engine was really transferred to a distance of more than 1000 yards from the furnace.